SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF CLEVELAND.

THOUSANDS OF STRIKERS ATTEMPT TO STAND AGAINST THE LINE OF BAYONETS-MANY ON BOTH SIDES WOUNDED-AN OMI-

Cleveland, July 17 - The flercest fight since the strike of the Brown holsting workers began occurred this evening. The militia kept the crowd back while the non-union men were taken from the shops, but the mob increased until it numbered many thousands, and extended over a ter-

ritory of fifteen squares. Jeers, stones and clubs drew a charge from the and militia. Many on both sides were unded. Just how many strikers were hurt is certain but two men who were so severely stabled with bayonets that they could not get away are lying at the St. Clair Hospital. They Thomas McGreavy and Thomas Carety.

All day there were frequent clashes between the mob at the Brown Hoisting Works and the police and militia. The mob was in a vicious od and whenever a lone soldier or policeman could be reached violence was attempted. The ps from 2 p. m. were constantly under arms, and had great difficulty in clearing the streets, we charges, in which bayonets were freely used.

As soon as a charge was ended the mob, which rly in the afternoon numbered 5,000, would flow back against the line of steel like a wave a and again begin to hoot and throw When the workmen had been taken away and the troops were returning to their rters at the works another vengeful rally was made upon Company F. Again a charge was made and cold steel was driven home so that many of the rioters had to be helped away At this time some one sent in a general alarm soon dashing through the streets, causing the nors among the thousands on their from work. There was no need of the had been swelled to 15,000, began to melt away

It looked as if the trouble was ended, but at o'clock an assault was made on a soldier who perately, as did also a policeman who burried to but not before the officer had been beaten into insensibility. Again the patrol wagons rushed o the scene, and had all they could do to force s passage through the angry mob. Everything is now in readiness to repel an outbreak, which s expected during the night.

John Tappan, a private in Company D, doing picket duty at the Berea quarries, was shot in he leg by one of the strikers early this morning. The man was ambushed behind a pile of stones. The striker who fired the shot quickly disappeared. The soldiers and deputies spent the rest of the night in an unsuccessful search for

John Russell, the crippled gate tender who was thrown from a car by the strikers on Tuesday night, died to-night. An effort is being made to

e his assailant. private watchman, Owen Murphy, who at-A private watchman, Owen Murphy, who attempted to protect a militiaman to-night, was
struck on the head with a brick, and while lying
on the ground received injuries which may prove
fatal. He was only gived from instant death by
scharge made by Company F. There were many
women in the mob, and they were apparently
the most bitter, and, as they refused to, move,
some of them were injured by bayonet thrusts.

rolled by soldiers and police. The works are a nile from the nearest police station, and it is not considered safe to withdraw the men who

GREETINGS FOR M'KINLEY.

ASSURANCES FROM NEBRASKA REPUB. LICANS

CALLERS AT THE HOME OF THE STANDARD

BEARER-TO BE THE GUESTS OF MR. HANNA. Canton, Ohio, July 17.-Major McKinley received the usual string of callers to-day, who came on various errands of a personal or social nature. They were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Sonnenberg, Wheeling W. Va.: Representative and Mrs. J. A. Staple York Penn.; Jules G. Guthrlidge, Washington; Captain A. S. McClure, of Wooster, Ohio, Congressman from the XVIIth District; E. L.

ld and Miss Carnahan, of Massillor The following letter was received from Nebraska. n State the mention of which always awakens a good deal of interest in the McKinley home now: Plattsmouth, Neb., July 16, 1896

The Hon, William McKinley, Canton, Ohio: The McKinley Club of Platismouth, Neb., send greeting to the standard-bearer of the Republican party and beg leave to assure him that although the Democratic nominee for President halls from our State this circumstance will in nowise affect the entursiasm and loyalty of the Republicans of Plattsmouth and Cass County for McKinley and Hobatt.

C. H. SMITH, Secretary.

Major and Mrs. McKinley will start for Cleveland next Monday, where they will be the guests of Mr and Mrs. M. A. Hanna. Major McKinley will speak there Tuesday on the opening of the Cleveland Centennial, of which he is honorary

GOLD RESERVE FALLING RAPIDLY.

YESTERDAY'S WITHDRAWALS CABRIED IT BELOW \$94,000,000.

Washington, July 17.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at \$32.871.216. The day's withdrawals were \$2.323,100. of which \$2.000,000 was for export.

BERTILLON SYSTEM IN CONNECTICUT. Hartford, Conn., July 17.-The Bertillon system of measuring and describing criminals for purposes of identification was begun in the State Prison at Wethersfield to-day. C. M. Porteous, an expert from Chicago, began the work of measuring each criminal Each of the 480 convicts will be carefully txamined and measured. In addition, each will be photographed and the complete record of descrip-

MARCH OF THE ARMY WORM. Hartford, Conn., July 17.-The army worm has appeared at Thompsonville, where it has stripped Whole farms of every blade of grass and green leaf. Waterbury, Conn., July 17.-The army worm has struck this section. Waterbury is already a great sufferer A handsome field of oats, belonging to

Charles Warner has been totally destroyed.
Hanover, N. H., July 17.—The army worm has grived in this section and threatens the grain fields on both sides of the Connecticut River in New-Hampshire and Vermont. The green oats are being moved for fodder. Corn will be seriously damaged, if not entirely wiped out.

Rome, N. Y., July 17 .- A Rome farmer discovred to-day that the army worm is killed when it where they are operating he is putting a layer of salt around the field, or to protect a growing crop that is not infested he will run a line of salt around that. From experiments he made, in which several worms were killed, he is confident that when the worms undertake to crawl over the salt shough of the salt will adhere to worms to destroy them. The result of the experiment will be given to the public.

## A BICYCLIST BADLY HURT.

H. D. Robertson, thirty years old, of No. 126 West Ninety-first-st., assistant engineer on the new East River Bridge, while riding his bicycle on the Boulevard last night, was run into at Eighty-eighth-st. and the Boulevard by a light horse and wagon driven by Dr. Hassloch, of No. 237 West Fortysecond-st. He received what appeared to be slight injuries about the hip. He was taken to a drug store, and after being attended by Dr. Field, he went home apparently well. Upon reaching home Mr. Robertson became delirjous and word was sen around to the West One-hundredth-st. station for a police sergant. The police believe that Mr. Robertson is seriously hurt.

MILITIA CHARGED THE MOB. THE CRETAN QUESTION GRAVE. JUSTICE FIELD SINKING.

CHRISTIAN DEPUTIES IN THE ASSEMBLY DESPAIR

OF A DIPLOMATIC SETTLEMENT. Athens, July 17 - The Greek Government has adtion to the gravity of the situation in Crete. The Christian Deputies in the Cretan Assembly have telegraphed a communication to their partisans here, declaring that a diplomatic settlement of the Cretan troubles is impossible.

The two documents mentioned in the above dispatch are of greater significance than the reports of skirmishes between the Cretans and the Turks. They indicate, as The Tribune predicted last April, the first news from Candta, that the Cretan ques-Government feels that it can restrain no longer the active and practical sympathies of its people for the Cretans fighting against the Mussu could to fulfil the international obligations of Greece toward Turkey, but he knows that he is at the end of his resources, and that his Cabinet will soon be overthrown if it is compelled to oppose any onger, even negatively and platenically, the warlike maneeuvres of the Cretan committees at Ath-

Considering the enthusiasm of the Greeks favor of the insurgents, it would be impossible for Mr. Delyannis to prevent the departure of any Barricades might be thrown up suddenly from the Piracus to the Acrop uld be endangered as well as the Ministry, which has already ed in the newl by the opposition press to such a point that, for the sake of its own dignity, inet has been driven to open judicial pro-

ceedings against the newspaper "Estin it is not surprising, therefore, that the Greek Government should have addressed a note to graver by the continued barbarities of the The latter announce to Europe that diplomatic settlement of the Cretin troubles is They mean by this declaration they have no confidence in the promises of reform which Turkey could make under the presser of the Powers. The insurgent "epitropy" or committee, speaking through the Christian Deputies, proclaim that since M. a dozen tradés, or ordinances.

a that since k% a dozen mades, or ordinances, issued by the Porte for a better administratof the island, and that none of them have ever executed. The Cretans want guarantees of lous and practical nature before consenting to lown their arms. Purely diplomatic guarantees never been of any advantage to them cently, when the Porte had assured the Powers Abdullah Pacha, who succeeded Turkhan Pacha lovernor of Candia, would initiate a reform y he declared in a proclamation that the inents must surrender first, if they expected any from imperial clemency. He added that if General Assembly presented desiderata, not hing in any way the sovereign rights of the unit he would transmit them to the Sublime, which would examine them. This was in den, Meanwhile he allowed his Bashi-Buzouks, or illa soldiers, to pillage the country. And when the complaints of the Consular Corps, he pered an officer and seven soldiers to be brought as a court-martial, composed of Mussulman of steep the product of the country. The cretans seem to have no more concern the new Governor of Christian faith, who been sent to Candia, but who is compelled to in accord with Advillah Pacha, who has been

SPANIARDS TELL OF VICTORIES THE REBELS IN CUBA PORCED TO RETREAT IN MANY ENGAGEMENTS, ACCORDING TO

THESE STORIES. Havana, July 17.-Colonel Marota reports he met the rebel parties commanded by "E. In-Magdalena estate, near Cidra. Province of Matan vere dislodged after a brilliant charge by the Spanish troops. The insurgents fled in dising Dr. Hilario Izquierdo, surgeon of the so-called Regiment of Matanzas, a body of sharpshooters The Spanish losses were two killed and six

hour's engagement with rebel forces on the plains of Guannmon, near Neuva Paz, Province of Havana. The rebel camp was destroyed. It conwere eight killed and ten wounded.

wajor, two sergeants and three privaces wounded.

Colonel Albergota, while pursuing several rebel could be effected in thirty or forty days. Be could be effecte five hours' fighting the rebels were dispersed in all directions, leaving thirty-two dead behind them. The Spanish losses were one killed and twenty-two

younded.

Miguel Viondi, a prominent autonomist and a leading lawyer of Havana, was arrested to-day on suscicion of being implicated in the concealment of the terms recently captured by the police here. Sefor load defended Julio Sanguilly on the latter's trial in this city.

Dr. Gabriel Casuro, a wealthy planter and proper nent citizen of Havana, was also arrested on picton of being concerned in the same affair.

HIPPOLYTE DUMOIS GOING TO SEE WEYLER. Boston, July 17.-Hippolyte Dumois, of New-York, one of the Dumois brothers, who have large interests in banana plantations in Cuba, and over thirty steamers under charter carrying fruit from Cuba to Boston, New-York and other United States ports will leave New-York for Cuba in a few days. will endea for to make some agreement with the Government whereby his steamers will be permitted to load cargoes at Sama and Banes, which ports were referred closed on July 1 by Captain-Genera, Weyler, Mr. Dur ois will join the steamer Kong Frode, which left Boston on Wedresday evening, at Newport News, and will produced direct to Gibara. The immense loss to the shipports and charterers in consequence of the closing, of the two ports above mentioned is being seriously felt.

TURKISH SAILORS KILLED.

Washington, July 17.-The Turkish Legation has received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under yesterday's date:

"The Governor-General of Crete telegraphs that the commander of the imperial sloop-of-war Iskender, having observed that a few boats were getting near the vilinge of Kallos, and being under impression that they were carrying ammunition to the insurgents, sent one boat with nine salion and one midshipman in order to intercept them Armed insurgents, however, stationed on the shore fired on our boat and killed all its occupants."

BRIGANDAGE IN MEXICO.

Durango, Mexico, July 17.—The overland mail brings the news of an assault made by a band of brigands upon the large sugar hacienda of Enrique Rodriguez, a few miles south of Mazatlan. The outlaws made an attack on the residence of Rodriguez for the purpose of robbing the place of money and valuables. The assault was vigorously resisted by an armed force of workmen, healed by Rodriguez, and five of the bandits were killed. None of the defending party were injured. The defeated outlaws escaped in a boat and are being pursued.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST NOAD

Montreal, July 17.-The authorities here are now bringing to a close in the Police Court preliminary proceedings in the case against Harry Noad, former assistant paymaster of the Canadian Pacific Railassistant paymaster of the Canadan Pacific Rail-road, who was arrested in New-York. They have secured enough evidence, in their opinion, to extra-dite the young man. He is accused of stealing packages containing \$5.50.

AMERICA TO GET THE BANK CONCESSION. Peking, July 17.-The petitions of the Governments of Russia and Germany asking the privilege of establishing banks in Peking for the purpose of transacting Russian and German Government business acting Russian and Derman that have been refused by the Chinese Government. China is conducting negotiations with the United States with a view of the establishment of an American bank in Peking

EGYPT'S CHOLERA RECORD. London, July 17 .- "The Daily News" to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Cairo, saying that since July 1 there have been 5.41 cases of choiera and 4.602 deaths from the disease throughout Egypt. The extension of the scourge southward to Wady Haifa seriously impedes the Soudan expedition.

A NOTE FROM THE GREEK GOVERNMENT | THE AGED JURIST'S LIFE DESPAIRED OF.

HIS CONDITION HARDLY JUSTIFIES THE HOPE THAT HE MAY SURVIVE-A SPECIAL TRAIN

San Francisco, July 17 .- The venerable and disdressed a note to the Powers, calling their atten- tinguished jurist, Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is critically ill. So serious is his condition that it sary that he be brought back to this city from Paso Robles, whither he was sent a fortnight ago

in the hope that the change might be of benefit to

It is realized by Justice Field's friends that the best of medical attention is necessary to preserve the life of the aged sufferer. A special train was dispatched to Paso Robles this afterwith physicians, nurses, etc., and if the condition of the patient will permit of his being removed, he will be brought back to San Francisco to-morrow morning. It is possible nursing and absolute rest may re-istice to health, but those best acstore the Justice to health, but those best acquainted with his condition say that there is dispatch from Paso Robles to-night states Justice Field's physical vigor has been undermined and he dreads making the

## ourney to this city. TO WORK FOR M'KINLEY.

PHILADELPHIA SOUND-MONEY DEMO-CRATS OPPOSE A THIRD TICKET

MANY LEADING BUSINESS AND PROFES SIONAL MEN-THE CHICAGO PLAT

PORM REPUDIATED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Philadelphia, July 16.-There was an important conference in this city to-day of sound-money Democrats, who met in the office of John C Bullitt, one of the most prominent lawyers in the city. The matter was quietly arranged, and the call for the meeting said that its object was onference was strictly private, no one being admitted except those to whom invitations to at tend were extended. Henry D. Weish, one of the vice-presidents of the Pennsylvania Raliroad, presided, and George A. Norris acted as secreturing interests of the city, with a good sprinkmen prominent in financial and profescircles. Among those who attended were president of the Union Trust Company; ex-Appraiser Charles E. Ingersoll, Henry M. Dechert, known manufacturer: Editor and proprietor of "The Philadelphia Rec-George F. Baer, of Reading; Emanuel Furth, Judge Harman Yerkes, of Bucks County: William Drayton, James F. Sullivan, of the Electric Traction Company: ex-City Treasurer William Redwood Wright, Alan H. Reed, of Jacob Reed's Sons, Nicholas Thouron, Pierce Jacob Reed's Sons, Nicholas Thouron, Pierce Archer and Jacob Muhr. Many letters of regret were received from those

unable to attend nearly all of whom announced their entire sympathy with the movement and their intention to support any action taken by

the State that the Democrats in Democratic dis-tricts give their votes for the Republican electors, and in exchange the Republicans should do all in their power to aid the election of Democratic gressmen State the Legislatur. "Tha for our support of the Mr Singerly, "and su

adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Chleago Convention is neither bonest nor particular, and therefore not Democratic; that it differs so radically from the past doctrines of the Democratic party, and particularly from the National platform of 1802 and the Pennsylvania platform of the year 1886, that we cannot, as honest Democrats, accept its wide departure from true Democrats, accept its wide departure from true Democratic accept its wide departure from true Democratic by the Democratic is to make every effort to defeat the ticket nominated at Chicago.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed, of whom the president of this meeting shall be chairman, with instructions to confer with representative Democratic throughout the State, for the purpose of formulating some plan to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania and assure the defeat of Bryan and Sewali.

## ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR ELECTOR BOLTS

DEMOCRATIC TICKET IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, July 17.-James J. Ryan, candidate for Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket from the IVth Congress District, has deelded to bolt the Chicago platform and ticket. While Mr. Ryan has not yet formally withdrawn as a candidate for elector, he has his letter of resignation writter and will probably send it to Robert E. Wright, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, within the next few days. Mr. Ryan is a prominent business man, and has voted the Democratic ticket for twenty-five years.

## JAPANESE FINANCIERS IN CHICAGO.

THEY ARE ON THE WAY TO EFFECT THE TRANS FER OF THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Chicago, July I7.-A party of five Japanese reached Chicago yesterday on their way from Yokohams to London, where they are to effect the transfer of the war indemnity which China is owing to their ountry. At the head of the party is Sonoda Ke hi, president of the Specie Bank at Yokohama, ernment institution. With him are S. Hawakawa, private secretary of the Minister of Finance; T. Yamamoto, cashler of the Bank of Japan; U. Yana-Blya and K. Imanish, secretaries to Mr. Sonoda
By the treaty made at the close of the war with
China that country engaged to pay the victorious
Japanese an indemnity of 20,09,000 tasks, or about
\$10,000,000. Half of this has already been turned
over in London by the Chinese Embassy to the
Japanese Embassy. The Specie Bank as the agent
of the Bank of Japan, which has no London correspondent, will receive the money from the Embassy
of the Japanese Government and attend to its transfer to Japan, or other disposition of it. Of this Mr.
Sonoda said: "Just what we are to do with the
indemnity I am not at liberty to say. It may be
expended in part. The indemnity was to be paid in
aliver, but it will probably be converted into gold.

"Yours is a wonderful city and a wonderful country. I have always thought well of the United
States. It is likely that our relations will become
closer. Japan is now at work on a steamship line
to the United States. We are to repair our broken
taken a shipyards, as we have no mean.

home to do the work.

"I am a bimetallist. Japan is practically a sliver country. After your Congress repealed the Sherman law and the price of silver fell, our Government appointed a commission to make a study of the money question. I was a member of it. The commission thought it best to adopt a gold standard, although it did not believe that Japan was quite ready for it then. It favored gold as a means of keeping financial company with other nations. But we should prefer the double standard if the world would only have it.

"The Benedict" Perfect Collar Button. Ben-

WORKING FOR ARBITRATION.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRE-TARY OLNEY AND LORD SALISBURY.

CORDIAL PRIENDSHIP AND DESIRE TO REACH AN AGREEMENT MANIFESTED ON BOTH SIDES-DISPUTE-A STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS BY THE

ENGLISH PREMIER.

The correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury relative to arbitration of covers two points-first, in reference to a general treaty of arbitration, and, second, the settlement of the Venezueun boundary dispute. The tone of the correspondence is extremely friendly on both sides, and an earnest desire for an agreement is expressed. It is published at this time in order that the public may know

mitted the papers in the controversy and ex-

the exact status of the negotiations between the

THE CORRESPONDENCE SUMMARIZED Washington, July 17.-The efforts of the United States and Great Britain to agree upon a general arbitration treaty for the settlement all controversies, through the establishment of a permanent tribunal, as well as the progress of diplomatic negotiations toward solving the Venezueian problem, are set forth in thirteen communications made public by the State Depart ment to-night. While they constitute the first

that future discussion may be confined toward narrowing the few divergencles of method. The further fact is made apparent that the United States has not relaxed its vigilance in demanding a just settlement of the Venezuelan bounquestion, and has rejected the British proposals for arbitrating that dispute under terms involving the surrender of any part of Venez-

MR OLNEY TAKES THE INITIATIVE

nbassador Bayard to Lord Salisbury, dated February 27, last, stating that his instructions continued to indicate an urgent desire to have Venezuelan boundary question removed as soon as practicable from the atmosphere of tween the British Ambassador and the Secretary of State. Mr. Bayard added that Secretary Oiney greatly desired that there should be propounded a clear definition of the "settlements" was understood, Great Britain wishes excluded from the proposed arbitration

Lord Salisbury, in cepty, on March 3, said that his Government readily concurred in the sugefcte directing him to discuss the queseither with the Venezuelan representative or the United States, acting as the friend of for the Colonies for the precise meaning attached subject of the award to be made, the three jurists

Pauncefote, dated March 5, form the third document, and are devoted to the system for general establishment of which had been ruptured by

After a general discussion, in which it was posses of this treaty; and on the appearance of any difference between the two Powers which, the interpretation of the commence of the Chicago Convention, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Bullitt, were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Refore entering upon such arbitration, the arbitrators shall select an umpire, by whom any question upon which they disagree, whether interlocutory or final, shall be decided. The decision of such umpire upon any interlocutory question shall be binding upon the arbitrators. The determination of the arbitrators, or, if they disagree, the decision of the umpire, shall be the award upon the matters referred.

THE MATTERS TO BE REFERRED

III. Complaints made by the nationals of one Power against the officers of the other; all pecuniary claims or groups of claims, amounting to not more than £100,000, made on either Power by the nationals of the other, whether based on an alleged right by treaty or agreement, or otherwise, all claims for damages or indemnity under the said amount; all questions affecting diplomatic or consular privileges; all alleged rights of fishery, access, navigation or ith this treaty, and the award thereon shall be

IV. Any difference in respect to a question of fact or of international law, involving the territory, territorial rights, sovereignty or jurisdiction of either Power, or any pecuniary claim or group of claims of any kind, involving a sum larger than (100,000, shall be referred to arbitration under this treaty. But if in any such case, within three menths after the award has been reported, either Power protests that such award is erroneous in respect to some issue of fact or some issue of international law, the award shall be reviewed by a Court composed of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Grear Britain and three of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; and if the said Court shall determine, after hearing the case, by a majority of not less than five to one, that the said issue has been rightly determined, the award shall stand and be final, but in default of such determination, it shall not be valid. If no protest is entered by either Power against the award within the time limited it shall be final. Any difference in respect to a question of

QUESTIONS OF NATIONAL HONOR EX-CEPTED.

V. Any difference which, in the judgment of either Power, materially affects its honor or the integrity of its territory, shall not be referred to arbitration under this treaty, except by special agreement.

VI. Any difference whatever, by agreement between the two Powers, may be referred for declsion by arbitration as herein provided, with the stipulation that, unless accepted by both Powers. the decision shall not be valid.

The time and place of their meeting and all ar rangements for the hearing and all questions of procedure shall be decided by the arbitrators or by the umpire, if need be,

matters in dispute cannot be referred to arbitration; that neither Government is willing to accept arbitration upon issues involving National honor or integrity, but within this wide region the United States desires to go further than Great Britain. A system of arbitration being a novel arrangement, the limits must be determined by experiment, and it would be wiser to make a modest beginning than to hazard the success of

the principle by adventuring upon doubtful grounds. Where the issues concern the State so that defeat is a serious blow to the credit or power of the litigant, Lord Salisbury says that nations cannot afford to leave controversies by which their National position may be affected, or a number of their fellow-subjects transferred to a foreign rule to the deciding vote of one man,

and that man a foreigner. MR. OLNEY PROPOSES A SUBSTITUTE.

Secretary Olney, in reply, on April 11 declares that Lord Salisbury's proposals are welcomed with the keenest appreciation of their value, and of the enlightened and progressive spirit which animates them. So far as they manifest a desire that the two great English-speaking peoples of disputes between this country and England fully reciprocates that desire on behalf of the given out in Washington last night. It Government and people of the United States. To himself, personally, nothing could bring greater satisfaction than to be instrumental in the accomplishment of an end so beneficent. But, by the direction of the President, he proposes the following substitute for Lord Salisbury's arti-

IV. Arbitration under this treaty shall also be obligatory in respect of all questions now pendor hereafter arising, involving territorial In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury sub- rights, boundaries, sovereignty or jurisdiction, or any pecuniary claim or group of claims aggreplained the difficulties in the way of settle- gating a sum larger than £100,000, and in respect of all controversies not in this treaty specially

> Provided, however, that either the Congress of the United States, on the one hand, or the Parliafor the consideration of any particular subject matter, may, by act or resolution, declaring such particular subject matter to involve the National honor or integrity, withdraw the same from the operation of this treaty; and provided further. that if a controversy shall arise when either the of Great Britain shall not be in session, and such controversy shall be deemed by Her Britannic Majesty's Government or by that of the United States, acting through the President to be of may be involved, such difference or controvers; shall not be submitted to arbitration under this treaty until the Congress and the Parliament shall have had opportunity to take action

WHEN AWARDS SHALL BE REVIEWED In the case of controversies provided for by this article, the award shall be final if concurred in by all the arbitrators. If assented to less one of the parties, within three months from than on Wednesday night, and this made is its promulgation, shall protest in writing to the easier for the patient to sleep, and so decreased other that the award is erroneous in respect of some issue of fact or of law. In every such case the award shall be reviewed by a court composed of three of the judges of the Supreme Court of Great Britain and three of the judges added to said court in case they shall be equally divided upon the award to be made. To said court there shall be submitted a rec

rd in full of all the proceedings of the original shall include he evidence adduced to such ceed to consider said award upon said record. and may either affirm the same or make such other award as the principles of law applicable so rendered by said court, whether unanimously or by a majority vote, shall be final. If, how-Venezuela. He had asked the Secretary of State | ever, the court shall be equally divided upon the agreed upon as hereinbefore provided shall be added to the said coart, and the award of the Lord Salisbury's instructions to Sir Julian court so constituted, whether rendered unanimously or by a majority vote, shall be final, ARGUMENT FOR THE AMENDMENTS.

> sentative of the people, at whose cost and suffering war must be carried on, should be properly charged with the respondbility of mak-

proposition there would be an award only in the such an extent is this true that we spent nearly favored it either unanimously or by a majority a single word in the bulletin." of five to one. Mr. Olney thinks such an arrangement would be dangerous. In all cases in the house during the day, and Mrs. Frederick in which the arbitrators were equally divided, or would be aroused by the protracted proceedings. and the chances of a peaceful outcome would be rather prejudiced than promoted. It is also pointed out that the United States, having no European alliances, has more to fear than Great Britain from the bias of foreign judges.

By the scheme as amended, the controversy

upon an arbitration scheme so constructed that miscarriages of justice can never occur is to insist upon the unattainable, and is equivalent to a relinquishment altogether of the effort in be half of a general system of National arbitration the average and in the long run, conform to right and justice-is all that the "lot of humanity" permits one to expect from any plan.

THE VENEZUELA CONTROVERSY. In conclusion Secretary Olney says: "It only remains to observe that, if Article IV as amended should prove acceptable, no reason is perceived why the pending Venezuelan boundary dispute should not be brought within the treaty by express words of inclusion. If, however, no treaty for general arbitration can be now expected, it cannot be improper to add that the Venezuelan boundary dispute seems to offer a good opportunity for one of these tentative experiments at arbitration which, as Lord Salisbury justly intimates, would be of decided advantage as tending to indicate the lines upon which a scheme for general arbitration can be judiclously drawn."

On May 8 Secretary Olney forwarded through Ambassador Bayard a request from the Venezuelan Commission sitting in Washington for ref-Blue Book of English sovereignty over the coast between the Pomeroon and Point Barima, for which the Commission said it had been unable to find any warrant. And on May 30 Lord Salisbury sent to Mr. Bayard a memorandum on the subject prepared by the Attorney-General, and took the opportunity to promise cordial assistance to the Commission in its search for facts

AN OBJECTION FROM LORD SALISBURY.

In the instructions Sir Julian is told that all Lord Salisbury, writing on May 18 to Sir Julian Pauncefote in rejoinder to Secretary Olney's counter proposals, disclaims any intention to exclude the Venezuelan dispute, but holds that the system of arbitration ought to be applicable to all civilized countries. He says he is encouraged by Secretary Olney's approval of Article III and the policy it is designed to

Continued on Second Page

PRICE THREE CENTS, MR. VANDERBILT BETTER.

ABLE TO TAKE SOME NOURISHING FOOD

ALTHOUGH THE DANGER POINT IS NOT PASSED THE PHYSICIANS BELIEVE THAT HE WILL RECOVER-MR. DEPEW TO SAIL FOR

HOME THIS MORNING.

A slight change for the better in the condition of Cornellus Vanderbilt, sr., was caused by refreshing sleep early yesterday morning and the continued cooler weather, which permitted him to rest in comparative comfort. The improve ment, which still continued, according to the re derstood that the danger period had not been passed. Nearly all of Mr. Vanderbilt's near relatives gathered in his home, at Fifth-ave, and Fifty-seventh-st., to be near him in case of an unfavorable turn of his illness. On account o the apparent improvement in his condition the eminent physicians who are attending him issued only the two following bulletins-one in

JAMES W. M'LANE, M. D., W. H. DRAPER, M. D., FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M. D., E. G. JANEWAY, M. D.

9:30 p. m., July 17, 1866. Mr. Vanderbilt's Improvement has steadily progressed during the day, and he is much better the evening.

JAMES W. M'LANE, M. D.,
W. H. DRAPER, M. D.,
FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M. D.

The earlier buildtin saving that Mr. Vander relief among the friends and relatives of the sick man, and soon after it was given out that owing to the change for the better no further consultation of the attending physicians would be held until half past 9 o'clock in the evening and no more bulletins would be issued until after that consultation. Dr. McLane remained all Thursday night, as on Wednesday night, at the house of his patient, and the other physiclans arrived just before 9 o'clock yesterday

morning for the consultation. After the unfavorable bulletin was issued or Thursday morning the doctors said that one o the causes of the slight change for the worse in Mr Vanderbilt's condition was the intense hu midity that prevailed. Yesterday morning it was said that the improvement that was so gladly noted was due in some part to the arrival of the cooler weather. The noise made by passing wagons, too, was much less on Thursday night his nervousness and increased his strength

THE FAMILY EARLY ASTIB

all of them early astir. During the night, as all thus far, only Mrs. Vanderbilt was allowed to remain in the sick man's room, with the exception, of course, of the physicians in attendance and two trained nurses.

W. C. Whitney was one of the earliest caller ney, who made frequent trips across the street between his home and that of his fiancee and her father. The younger Mr. Whitney left the Vanderbilt house shortly before the first bulletin was issued saying that Mr. Vanderbilt was no worse than on the day before and that all the physiclans were encouraged by that fact. The mem bers of his family, too, he said, were much cheered by the total that Mr. Vanderbilt seemed stronger. More than that he did not wish to say in advance of the official bulletin

A WORD AS TO THE BULLETINS

Just before 11 o'clock Dr. McLane left the house in company with H. McKay Twombly. The physician said that Mr. Vanderbilt was in no more danger of dying in the course of the day than he was himself, and it was this fact that mere bulletins until night. He added that the belong, in Congress and Parliament, the right | disease was of such a nature that, in case it and power to decide whether they are arbitrable | should prove fatal, the end would not come suddenly, but gradually. Mr. Vanderbilt's condious international controversy arises is often ex- Vanderbilt felt that he could safely return to posed to influences not wholly favorable to its | Lenox, after having been in the city since the impartial consideration. It is liable to view the day Mr. Vanderbilt was first stricken. That honor of the country as not distinguishable morning Mr. Vanderbilt had been able to say from the good of the party. And if war, and not few words to the members of his family, he arbitrations is to be evoked, the direct repre- added, Mrs. Vanderbilt being constantly with him. The ridiculous rumor that the physicians were trying to keep the true condition of the sick man from the public was effectually refuted by the doctor, who said: "In the bulletins we have issued we have reported Mr. Vanderis firally ended; whereas under the original bilt's condition exactly as it seemed to us. To rare cases in which the six appellate arbiters fifteen minutes this morning over the choice of

> Mrs. Shepard and Mrs. Sloane spent much time W. Vanderbilt arrived from Poughkeepsie early in the forenoon and went directly to Mr. Vanderbilt's house. The sick man's younger children, Reginald and Gladys, also arrived from Newport in charge of Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, There were many callers in the morning and afternoon, but few were admitted to the house, Among those who entered, however, was the Rev. Dr. W. S. Langford, who has often been chosen by Mr. Vanderbilt to dispense some forms of

> > A DEAF AND DUMB MAN CALLS.

One of the callers in the afternoon was a deaf and dumb man. He wrote his inquiry on a slip of paper, and gave it to the watchman. As soon as the watchman understood that the inquirer was unable to speak, he showed him the bulletin, whereupon the speechless one scribbled upon his tablet: "Thank God!" and went away smil-

Along about noon the small crowd assembled in the neighborhood indulged in a mild sensa tion over a small fire that started apparently of its own volition in the tanbark in Fiftyseventh-st. The watchman was the first to discover it, and the servants from the house immediately put out the flames with buckets of water. The fire was probably started by the stump of a cigar or cigarette.

Dr. McLane left the house for the second time at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At that time he said: "Mr. Vanderbilt is steadily and rapidly improving. I am very much pleased with the progress he is making. Two weeks would be a rapid recovery. We anticipate nothing but his recovery. As soon as possible we shall try to move Mr. Vanderbilt to Newport. Telegrams and messages of inquiry poured in

all day, among them being one from the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, who is now in Europe, saying that he would cut his vacation short and return to this country as soon as possible. A message was sent to him last evening, however, saying thes it was unnecessary for him to return.

The callers at the big door were not all mem bers of the society in which Mr. Vanderbilt and his family have moved. Many of them were poorly dressed, approached the door with hesitancy and asked their questions timidly. The watchman at the door showed the official but-